The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

The Hiding Place.

Grandfather was dead! Over and over again, the thought that he must die had make me cry my eyes nearly out, for though he was eighty, he was not too old to love. And now it happened and was all over, and I sat in a kind of miserable dream, listening to lawyer Curdie asking me—

Where grandfather kept his will? Had I not been told? Did I not know? A will in my favor, leaving everything to me? Of course I knew of it.

"Grandpapa wanted to tell me," said I, "but I would not let him. I could not bear to think of his being dead. I hoped he would not die before I did."

"In legal matters, ladies are little short of idiots," said Mr. Curdie. "I grieve to distress you but I suppose you know there's a rampant old fury down stairs who claims this place and everything in it—who is really your grandfather's sister—and who, if no will is found, can turn you out of house and home. You know your grandfather was only stepfather to your mother. You were not actually related at all. Come now; plain speaking is necessary—if we find the will you are an heiress; if not a beggar."

"Nothing could make me that," said I; "nothing while I have ten fingers."

But he had roused me at last. Where had grandfather told me it was? I tried to think. No, he had not told me. I had put my hand over his mouth, and said—

"Grandpa, don't; I shall cry myself to death, if you die, so I shall not want anything."

And he said:

"Well, well, I know you are not waiting for dead men's shoes; I know that, my child—and some other day, some other day."

And the next morning he was found dead in his bed—the very next morning.

"You see it is somewhere," said I, "else grandpa would not have mentioned it.

"You don't think he had destroyed it, and was about to make a new one, or anything of that sort?" asked the lawyer.

"No," said I, "I think not. I'll try to remember what he said exactly. Oh, this was it, I think—

"'Beulah, it will be very important when I come to leave you that you should know about my will. I have made one and hid it in the most ingenious place.'

"Then I stopped him. That's all."

"Utter insanity," said Mr. Curdie; "utter insanity!"

He was usually very polite, but I did not wonder that his equanimity was disturbed when I went down stairs and saw the person whom he had described as a "rampant old fury."—She was a very old woman, with hair that was still a bright red, and a long, sharp nose. She was talking at the top of her voice apparently to no one in particular.

"Lawyers, lawyers," she was saying: "all alike the world over. Didn't send me word of my poor brother's death; not a word; so that I shouldn't come to claim my own. Left it to that girl, eh? Humbug! She's no relation to him; she's no relation at all. Margaret Boker had a little girl already by a first husband when she married him. This is that girl's child. No blood relation—none. No, no. My brother and I have not been friends, I know, but all the same if he hasn't left a will—and I know he did not—all his property is mine!"

She took snuff and scowled at me furiously. I shrank away and began to feel how important it was that the will should be found. I searched eagerly enough now. I turned back carpets and shook out curtains. I rummaged every desk and drawer, trunk and box in the house. All in vain. At last even Mr. Curdie acknowledged that further search was hopeless.

"A man should confide his will to his lawyer," he said; "a lawyer's box is the only safe place for it. No doubt this old woman employed some one to steal your grandfather's will from its 'very ingenious hiding place,' and the result is that you are a poor beggar."

"You are ridiculing poor dead grandpa, and calling me names," I said bursting into tears.

"My poor, foolish child!" said Mr. Curdie, "why didn't you hear what he had to say, at least? Altogether, you have made a nice mess of it."

We find certainly, as I acknowledged when old Miss Humphries took possession of the homestead, and I found that I was no longer mistress of the dear old place, that I had not even a right there, but was an interloper.—When to crown all, she came to me as I lay sleeping on my bed, and said in her harsh, nasal tones:

"Beulah, sit up and stop crying. I've got something to say to you."

I sat up and wiped my eyes. I considered her an enemy, and one never wishes to weep before one's enemies.

"Providence is Providence, Beulah Moore," said she; "you oughtn't to rebel ag'in it—no you oughtn't. You ought to be contented in the condition you've been called to. But I'm not a hard hearted woman; I'm willing to have you stay with me. You can help me in the work you know. I don't keep servants—a lazy, idle set, eating you out of house and home. A young gal like you can be useful if she's grateful and willing, so I'll keep you, Beulah Moore."

I was only fourteen years old, but I knew as well as I know now that I should be a servant without wages, and should have preferred service anywhere else. But as she spoke, a thought darted into my head. Grandpa had certainly spoken of hiding a will somewhere. If I stayed and scrubbed, and dusted diligently I should discover it if it were above ground, and not stolen, as Mr. Curdie believed.

Ah, how delightful to discomfort her at last. How well worth the hard fate and the hard words I knew I should have to endure. Yes even her unpleasant company could be borne with this end in view. So I said, that I would stay, and I gave myself a year to find the will in.

A year is an eternity at fourteen. That very day, old Miss Humphries began to show me my position, by sending me out of my pretty bedroom and sending me into a great garret, with a sloping roof. I had a pretty carpet, white curtains, a bookcase, a Turkish chair, a dainty bed, all white and pink, and a toilette service pink and white also.

I had never done any work, except putting his room in order, for we had two old servants besides a man. Now I scrubbed floors and washed windows and dishes, and had no time to read or sew, or wander in the woods, or enjoy myself in the garden.

Miss Humphries sent all my schoolgirl friends from the door when they asked for me, and was only after a long, hard fight that I obtained my books my sewing basket and my few window plants with which to make my garret more homelike. My black suit became shabby. I felt ashamed to go to church and I knew not where to procure other clothing. I was very miserable, but all the while I never forgot my object. Not only did I continue my search all day, but at night I often pattered about the house in my bare feet.

I had found many curious places where a will might have been hidden. For instance the post of grandpa's bed had a hollow space in them covered with a carved cap, shaped like a pine apple, which came off.

And behind the carved wooden mantel piece in his room—the original house was a hundred years old, they said, and very curious—there was a receptacle that might have concealed fifty wills. The old woman never suspected me. Besides she was half the time asleep nodding in her chair.

She had a delight in seeing me at work, and set tasks that were as hard to me as those the malevolent fairy put upon poor Graciosa were to her. Wherever I was sent I went. Who knew where the will might be?

But now the year I had given myself was nearly over, and the malevolent fairy of my existence had ordered me to whitewash the cow-house—by the way I always milked the cow—and I had agreed to do it with a feeling upon me that endurance was almost at an end, that hope was almost gone, that I must leave that place if I starved.

No wonder I was thin, and had lost my fine complexion. The lime was mixed and the brush was found.

"Put it on thick Beulah," said my task mistress; "we don't want any of the boards to show. Why, where's your stick?"

"I can't find one to fit," said I disconsolately. "I can reach, I think."

"You can't," said she. "The idea of whitewashing with a short brush. Go and hunt up a stick. Why, I know where there's one—in your own room. I saw it to-day."

"That's dear grandpa's cane."

"I don't care. Get it," said she. "It's only a stick, cane or not."

"I won't use that in such a way; grandpa's cane, that he used every day—that I used to ride on when a baby. Dear old cane, that seems part of him. I wouldn't use it so for world's.

"Sentimental nonsense," said the old woman. "The idea! When I'm dead they can do what they wish with my umbrella. Get the stick."

"I won't."

"Then I will, and you'll use it," said she.

Away she went to the garret, and down she came with the thick heavy cane, with neither curve nor carving on it—a sort of pale grey wood, polished like glass.

"Here's the stick," said she, "and you'll see my word is law here."

I never stirred.

"Tie that stick on the whitewash brush and go to work," said she.

"I won't," said I.

"You won't?"

"No."

"You're a pretty big girl, Beulah Moore," said she, "but if you don't, I'll whip you."

"I dare you to touch me."

She lifted the stick. I'm not sure whether she would have struck me or whether it was only in menace; but I caught it.

"Give me my grandfather's cane!" I cried; and pulled."

She pulled also. In a moment more a queer thing happened. The cane parted in the middle, and the old woman flew one way and I the other.

She lay on her back, bemoaning herself. I lighter and younger, picked myself up at once. But I held on to my half of the cane, and shouted wildly for joy, for in an instant I saw the cane was not broken, but that it was made in two halves, and that the one I held was hollow.

Something protruded from it. All I saw was a bit of crackling, stiff parchment, but I knew as well as I did when I drew it out that I had found grandpa's will at last. She knew it, too. She scrambled up, as I flourished it over my head and flew at me. I am not sure that my life would have been safe had she caught me.

Terror as well as joy, lent wings to my steps. I flew out of the garden, down the and up the road to the office of Mr. Curdie.

There in my old frock, with whitewash ed all over it, I appeared, breathless, in my hand, dirty and burdened with work, a proof that I was heiress to a for

When I went back to the homestead, as its mistress, and I never saw old Miss phries again. She had returned to her dwelling place, leaving many anathemas behind for me. They never hurt me. I found the other half of the dear old cane and rejoined it to its mate. I loved it before; naturally, I love it more than ever, now, and still keep it as a talisman.

Russia's State Religion.

The services in the Greek chapel in Second Avenue were conducted a few days since in English. Father Bjerring said that he varied the custom in order to explain distinctly to the American public the doctrine of the Greek Church with regard to the Virgin Mary, the Saints, the Sacred Images. The Greek Church he said, believes that Mary was a Virgin at the time of Christ's birth and remained so. The difficulty with Protestants in considering this subject is that they regard Mary as an ordinary woman, whereas no ordinary woman could be the mother of God, nor would such be selected for an office so extraordinary. Mary was chosen for the divine relation not only on account of her own superior merits, but also on account of the superhuman endowments which those very merits, through God's appreciation, entailed upon her. Mary was the tree that stood upon the boundary line between the new and old religious dispensations and which bore us the fruit of truth.

The Saints are they who, by the practice of God's will, have deserved the especial veneration of the Church, and have secured eminence in their salvation. Now, as the Christian religion is a religion of divine love, once enkindled burns with an immortal flame, it must be that the interest saints which in this life, took in the religious welfare of their fellow men, is continued, if not intensified, in heaven. So the intercession of the Saints is naturally a Christian doctrine. A Christian cannot help believing that he may with profit pray for intercession to God of those holy men and women who have attained sainthood. And Mary, the greatest of all saints, the mother of God, is the most powerful, as well as the most sympathetic intercessor before God to whom a human being can address prayer. In the Greek Church there [illegible] the saints, for [illegible] cred images. God alone is adored. The others are venerated.

The Greek Church believes in seven sacraments; baptism, absolution (or confession,) eucharist, confirmation, matrimony, holy orders and extreme unction. Baptism cleanses the soul from the original sin in which all men are born, because of Adam's fall, and immediately places its recipient in the true Church of Christ. So efficacious is this sacrament that after having received baptism the child, too young yet to know the difference between good and evil, may partake of the eucharist although he cannot appreciate it. Absolution is the forgiveness of sins that the priest representing God, bestows through the confessional. The eucharist is the sacrament that gives its recipient the real flesh and blood of God at the communion table. Confirmation is the sacrament that annoint and confirms the baptized member of the Church as soon as he attains the age of discretion; in other words confirms him as an intelligent member of the Church. Holy orders is the sacrament that confers the priesthood, and anoints the recipient as "a priest forever and ever according to the Melchisedec." Extreme unction is the last sacrament, wherein the limbs and organs of the senses of the dying are annointed with holy oils as a symbolical prayer that if God considers it, unmeet to restore their use, will at least cure the dying soul of its remaining infirmities.

The Greek Church does not boast that it is the only Church of God. Father Bjerring continued, but it does claim to have inviolately preserved it. It acknowledges the errors of conduct of those professing its faith and even of those representing the Church. But these, it claims, have always been errors of conduct and not variations of the truth.

The Greek Church does not believe that Christian faith was intended to be a fixed quantity. It believes in progression, in keeping up with the advances of civilization. The magnificent progress of Russia under its present Czar well shows the liberal and progressive spirit of that Curch which directs the morals of Russia. The Greek Church believes in perfect freedom of religious thought, speech, and action; it makes converts by conviction only, never by prosecution, nor even by persuasion—its annuals are not blackened by any Inquisitions or San Bartholomew's Days, and they never will be.—*New York Sun*

DID YOU HEAR THAT.—A New Orleans paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer, put into bank the exact amount he would have spent if he had gone with them to drink.

He did this for five years.

He then looked at his bank account and found that he had laid up five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-six cents.

In five years he had not lost a day because of sickness. Three out of the five of his fellow-workmen had in the meantime become drunkards.

The water drinker then bought out the printing office; and in twenty years from the time he began to put by his money he had laid aside a good many thousands of dollars. His story teaches a lesson which every little boy should lay to heart.

"Charge It."

A simple sentence is this to be sure, and yet [illegible] may be considered as one of the most insidious [illegible] with which people have to deal.—[illegible] very pleasant to buy all the commodities [illegible] for sale in the market, and it is sometimes hard to deny one's self of the same when [illegible] be obtained by saying "charge it."—[illegible] habit of getting articles, however small [illegible] may be, without paying for them, [illegible] funds in a low state most of the [illegible]

[illegible]-day, but should like the [illegible] says a young man who [illegible] store and sees something [illegible] money.

[illegible] says the gentlemanly clerk, [illegible] it."

[illegible] little accounts are opened at [illegible] other, till the young man is surrounded [illegible] bilities, which, though small in [illegible] ciently large in the aggregate to [illegible] cash material when settling day comes.

In [illegible] instances if the cash were required, the [illegible] se would not be made, even had the person the money by him; but to some getting an article charged does not seem like parting with an equivalent.

Still, when pay day comes, as it always does, this illusion vanishes, and a feeling is experienced of parting with money and receiving in return nothing.

If there is an actual necessity of making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the same on credit, but when the article can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so.

Oil Yourself a Little.

There is true humor in the following story: Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large [illegible]. He had servants and everything he could [illegible], yet he was not happy, and when [illegible] he wished, he was very [illegible] servants left him.—Quite [illegible] went to a neighbor with [illegible] esses.

"[illegible]" said the neighbor, sagacious[illegible]e will for you to oil yourself [illegible]

"[illegible]. Some time ago one of the [illegible] creaked. Nobody, therefore, [illegible] out by it. One day [illegible] its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody ever since."

"Then you think I am like the creaking door," cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does right, praise him. If, on the contrary, he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh or ugly words were ever heard in the house afterwards. Every family should have a bottle of this precious oil, for every family is liable to have a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault-finding spirit.

Don't Worry about Yourself.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease.—The mind has power over the body—for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. We have seen a person sea-sick, in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. We have known people to die of cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach or any other mortal disease. A bandfolded man, slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore, persons well, to remain well, should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves.—Health is by their faith that men are saved, and health is by their faith that they die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often often live in spite of disease; and, if he has little or no attachment to life, he will pass away as easily as a child will fall asleep.—People live by their minds as well as by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only receptacles of life—tenements of their minds, and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

The New Homestead Law Provision.

An Act to secure to the owner of Real Estate residing in this State a Homestead in Fee Simple.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. The homestead of any resident of this State shall not be subject to the lien of any judgment or decree of any Court, or sale under execution, or other process thereon, growing out of debt contracted, or cause of action accruing, after the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven—except such as may be rendered or issued to secure the payment of obligations contracted for the payment of said homestead, or for laborer's or mechanic's liens for work done and performed for the claimant of said homestead, or for lawful taxes.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification—March, 1877.

Affliction teaches a wicked person sometimes to pray; prosperity, never.

If you have not sense enough to speak, have wit enough to hold your tongue.

The Natural Wonders and Attractions of Western North Carolina.

Charles N. Jenks, of Westminister, Vermont, writes to the New York *South* about Western North Carolina. We give a few extracts:

The last five years of my live have been passed in Western North Carolina, and during this time I have traversed the entire wilderness of this section. But the portion of which I wish to speak lies in the counties of Transylvania and Jackson, and is known as the Hogback Range. Brevard, the county seat of Transylvania, is twenty miles north of this range, as the crow flies. The Highlands of Macon county are ten miles to the west. This range has at its highest elevation, Great Hogback, an altitude of four thousand eight hundred feet, and commands one of the finest outlooks in this whole great chain. From its summit, looking southward, the vast tract of South Carolina and Northern Georgia lies as a great map before you, while on your left the French Broad, that pearl of North Carolina rivers, rising at your feet, winds noiselessly away through verdant and smiling forests and meadows, dotted here and there with little hamlets, the whole suggestive of peace and contentment, until it is finally lost to vision. Northward are the Balsam mountains, their sable forms outlined against the sky, clad in evergreen foliage. Turning in another direction, a bold, ragged line is seen extending along the horizon, the peaks of the Great Smoky chain, their pinnacles ever wrapped in fleecy clouds, seventy miles away. To the west is Chimney Top, at whose base, in neat cottages, Governor Hampton and other Southerners of note spend their summer months. Farther on is Whitesides, the monarch mountain of this section, rising nearly 5,000 feet above tide water. Its precipitous sides are scared by the wear and tear of ages, while at its extremity, known as "The Devil's Court-House," one can drop a stone over a thousand feet into the blue below, fit dwelling for his Satanic Majesty. In the distance, Stooley, the Rayburn Bald, and minor peaks are distinctly visible. In clear weather you can see from this point Mount Mitchell, eighty miles away. The top of Hogback is an elevated plateau, sloping gradually from east to west, where its streams unite with the Tuckaseegee river. This plateau is nearly ten miles in extreme length, and from one to three in breadth, the greater portion of which is covered with impenetrable thickets of rhododendrons and mountain laurel, with here and there little bays or inlets of open timber land. It was my fortune, in the winter of '74, [illegible] this elevated spot for five months, hunting the deer and bear.

During this winter of 1874, our party did not suffer the least inconvenience from the inclemency of the weather, but on the contrary, kept perfectly comfortable, the mercury never ranging below 30 degrees Fah. My brother, not in robust health when he left Massachusetts, under my treatment—bear's meat, venison and fresh air—gained twenty pounds during our camp life. Are you weary of existence, gentle reader, and wishing for a better country? Then visit this mountain section for a few months, and in these solitudes, amidst these wonders of nature rest, peace and health will return to you.

The Boy Murderer.

The trial of the boy, William Green, charged with the killing of a companion, William King, in West Philadelphia, by stabbing him to the heart with a pen-knife, found its conclusion last evening before Judge Briggs, in the new court-house, in a very pitiful scene. The evidence being all in, the day was consumed in the arguments of counsel, Assistant District-Attorney Hagert and District-Attorney Sheppard representing the Commonwealth and Mr. Shields making an appeal for the boy defendant. The boy's father and mother sat beside him throughout the day, the latter weeping almost incessantly, and the man, with eyes unnaturally dry, quivering like a leaf. The boy himself, who is but fourteen years of age, maintained a stolid demeanor until the delivery of Judge Briggs' beautiful and affecting charge, when he laid his head upon a table before him and sobbed bitterly, while his mother threw an arm about his neck. The District Attorney had previously withdrawn the charge of murder of the first degree, leaving for the jury's consideration the question whether the defendant was guilty of murder of second degree or of manslaughter, or whether he had committed the act in self-defence, and was consequently innocent. The jury, after brief deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.—The tears sprang to the father's eyes, and mother and son wept aloud. Mr. Shields asked a suspension of sentence in order that reasons might be filed for a new trial. Before ordering the boy, who has been out on bail, into custody, Judge Briggs privately requested counsel to have Mrs. Green removed from the court-room in order that she might not witness the proceedings, and he also ordered two tipstaves to convey the boy to prison in a railway car in order that he should not be obliged to take passage in the prison van. As the young convict was leaving the court-room his mother again entered, ran towards him and drew his head down upon her bosom, her tears falling upon him. Her husband drew her away, but she again ran after her boy, and quickly drawing her wedding ring from her finger she placed it upon one of his, with a hysterical cry of:—"There, Willie, you shall have something to remember your mother by." The lad's tears flowed freely, but when, with his custodians, he gained the street, he presented a bold, unflinching front to the gaping rabble and walked towards the prison with an untroubled countenance.—*Philadelphia Times, 8th.*

Governor Tilden Speaks at Last.

HE DENOUNCES REPUBLICAN FRAUD, BUT IS HOPEFUL OF THE REPUBLIC.

[By telegraph to the News and Courier.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—Governor Tilden made a brief speech at the reception of the Manhattan Club to-night. After alluding to the departure of Governor Hendricks to-morrow, with his best wishes for a prosperous voyage and safe return, he said: "Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States, were counted out, and men who were not elected counted in and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is, in truth, the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend. Evils in government grow by success and impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices, to give the color of law, and false pretences on which to found fraudulent decisions, will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice if once condoned. In the world's history, changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box. The question now is, whether our election system, in its substance as well as its form, is to be maintained? This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government. The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must stop this example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors of fraudulent conspiracies or the wrong to devise remedies, but when those who condemn the wrong shall have the power, they must devise the measure which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say: "Be of good cheer, the Republic will live, the institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame, the sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established." Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the million of people who live in the City of New York. It had conquered, or bribed or flattered, and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiary or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life."

Speech of Hon. Thomas H. Hendricks at the Manhattan Club Banquet.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mr. Hendricks having returned thanks for the honor done him, alluded to the presidential election, and said "the result as decided in Louisiana and in Florida and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country, for the obvious reason that it was not true. Great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon frauds successful through technicality. Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year, that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they speak to embarrass the *de facto* Administration, but will sustain it in what is right, because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not as all because of any fealty to the party, but stands defented and condemned by the people.

"The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or of sharp practice. The "fraud first triumphant in American history" must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way; not by allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal in the abandonment by the Administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. The Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provisions. All Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana.—They rejoice in the good fruits that must fol-

low; they know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive; and the cruel burdens of the Government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that production will increase and lands advance in price. But they know that, in the language of Gov, Morton, it had become "Inevitable."—Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country.—For years the Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free republican States throughout the South, and finally it became "inevitable" because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this Democrats find a reason to stand more firmly with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government as inherent in the people. The Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one State after another until now the tread of soldiers is heard no longer in legislative halls, but in every State the people are governed by laws of their own enacting, and by officers of their own choosing."

Mr. Hendricks concluded with the declaration that this occasion had more than a personal significance; it proclaimed that we had no sectional sentiment; no eastern or western policies; the East and the West and the South were one, and a wise and just policy would alike promote the prosperity of each.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY. JUNE 21, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW VOLUMES.—The Monroe *Enquirer* has entered upon its fifth volume, and we are pleased to learn, is patronized liberally.

The *Torch-Light*, Oxford, has also entered upon its fifth volume, and we are pleased to state is in a flourishing condition.

GEN. LEACH, heading a North Carolina delegation, called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, soliciting a cessation of proceedings against illicit distillers and tobacco manufacturers. The Commissioner signified a willingness to consider the matter, as soon as all the stills used by these men were put into the possession of the authorities.

Sitting Bull, the Napoleon of the Plains, is in the British possessions, and signifies his willingness to behave himself.

The earthquakes and tidal waves on the Southern Pacific coast have been fearful.—Towns and property on the coast amounting to about $20,000,000 have been destroyed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—*San Francisco*, June 12.—A dispatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, says an extensive fire is raging in the vicinity, burning over many square miles, destroying grass and grain crops. Great numbers of cattle have been overtaken by the flames. The fire will necessitate the slaughter of a great deal of stock on account of lack of forage.

A Los Angeles dispatch says a great forest fire is burning on the mountains west of that city, extending down to the plains. Details are wanting, but it is known that many homesteads have been destroyed and a great amount of hay, lumber and property burnt.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON'S MOVEMENTS.—Gov. Hampton passed through Richmond on the evening of the 17th. He carries with him the Palmetto Flag which that regiment carried so gallantly through the Mexican war, and expects to attend the anniversary of the "Shield's Guards" who also acted gallantly through that war with Mexico.

He will stop in New York to negotiate a temporary loan for his State till the taxes can be collected this fall.

Another Indian Fight.

The Indian fight in Idaho and Oregon show the Indians had possession of Camas Prairie, except the town of Mt. Idaho. Since the above, troops with 150 citizens encountered the Indians, when fighting commenced. The hostiles were having it all their own way, and the soldiers retreating. Those who guarded the cavalry horses turned them loose and retreated to Mt. Idaho. At last accounts the troops were surrounded by Indians in a canon and were *fighting hand to hand. Col. Perry* and about half of his command have been killed. Settlers are fleeing in every direction, and the Indians are massacreing men, women and children.—Speedy assistance is being forwarded.

FIGHT WITH MEXICO.—General Sheridan telegraphs officially, substantially confirming the Galveston *News'* special regarding the Mexican fight on American soil, near Fort Clark, and the capture of several Mexican officers and 45 men for violation of neutrality. Sheridan regards the prisoners as a hard set and wants to get rid of them, but the War Department directs that they be fed and detained.

MASONIC.—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this State held its Annual Convocation in Newbern during the past week. Among the officers for the ensuing year, we notice S. E. Allen, of Winston, Grand Scribe, and H. A. Holder, Grand Tyler.

Next session will be held at Winston, first Tuesday in June, 1878.

ASSIGNMENT.—The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis has made an assignment.

ANOTHER BONE.—Jno. A. Hyman, colored, of North Carolina, has been appointed Collector of Second District, N. C. Politics at the bottom of it.

STOKES COUNTY.—From the correspondent of the *North State*, it appears there are 48 grist water mills in the county.——Two colored men over 100 years old, one white man 90 years.——The U. S. Coast Surveyors have left the mountains in Stokes for a peak in Virginia.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—The annual commencement exercises of Thomasville Female College, passed off quite creditable to the Institution, notwithstanding the measles interfered very materially with the examinations and concert preparations.

The gold mill on the Charles Lines property, near Thomasville, is now ready for operations and the tests made in the ore quite satisfactory, several grists of ore having yielded an average at the rates of two dollars per bushel.—In consequence of the illness of Mr. Lines, the mine is not operated as it otherwise would be.

We understand that the new shaft at the Eureka formerly owned by H. F. McCarty, is over one hundred feet deep and the engine and machinery now all completed and in running order. The company owning this property have purchased large amounts of land adjoining the Eureka, which are also known to contain gold deposits.

Eli Russel has received his twenty-two thousand dollars for his famous mine. The negotiation and sale was effected by H. F. McCarty.

The mineral springs, on the land of Jonathan Rothrock, within two miles of Thomasville, are receiving some attention.—*North State.*

Magazine Notices.

Appleton's Journal for July gives considerable space to a novelette by Christain Reid, entitled "A Work of Retribution. It is complete and accompanied by a good illustration by Mr. Sheppard. The illustrated article is based upon Russell's volume, "The Prince of Wale's Tour in India," being devoted principally to the hunting adventures of the prince. Col. Baker's "Turkey in Europe" affords some striking pictures of life and notable adventures in Turkish provinces. The description of Farne Islands, the "land of gulls and guillemots," off east coast of England, is spiced with a love-adventure.—Amusing paper on "Osculation" gives the history, philosophy, and poetry, of kissing. This article alone must make the number a favorite with ladies. "The True Story of Owen Glendower," by Mr. Sikes, is based upon researches and discoveries made at Cardiff, where Mr. Sikes is now U. S. Consul. A very graphic sketch, "Lighting a Mach," records strange adventures in a German inn. The Blackfoot Indians, characteristics, and peculiar methods of trading with them is described by Mr. H. M. Robinson. These papers illustrate widely-diversified phases of life as those of India, Turkey, the Western Plains, Wales, Germany, the English sea-side, and America. There are poems, short articles mainly of a humorous nature under the head of "Collectanea," and the editor's usual review of books, and comments on current topics.

Lippincott's Magazine.—There are very attractive articles in the July number, the opening of the twentieth volume. "Edinburgh Jottings," by Dr. Alfred S. Gibbs, U. S. N., gives a chatty account of the quaint and interesting relics of former grandeur that abound in the famous Scotch capital, replete with descriptive illustrations. Splendid engravings that accompany Lady Blanche Murphy's third paper on the Rhine give a feast to the eye; while the letter-press gives picturesque details unfamiliar to the ordinary tourist. "An English Easter," by Henry James, Jr.; C. H. Harding on an article upon the Education System of France; David Ker's glimpses of Russian travel title, A Day's March through Finland, and Mrs. Sarah B. Wister's article on the French critic Sainte-Beuve, adding extracts from recently publishsd note-books and correspondence, are attractive features. Two or three pleasantly written stories, A Law unto Herself and others appear.—Poems in the number are by Sidney Lanier, Emma Lazarus, and Mary B. Dodge, and contents of the editorial departments full and varied.

RASCALITY.—The papers continue to publish statements of rascality among Revenue officials in North Carolina, embracing overcharges and false charges, fraudulent entries, &c. It is to be hoped that all these charges will be fully and fairly investigated.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—It is stated that eight millions of silver change will be issued to take the place of the same amount of fractional currency which has been lost or destroyed. As high as fifty millions of silver may be issued to take the place of destroyed fractional currency.

Official Tyranny.

The Outrages of Revenue Officers by Cruelty to Men and Women, and a wanton Destruction of Property—Stills, Hogs, &c.

The people and the press do denounce this form of official outrage and tyranny whenever they properly understand it.—But denunciation seems to have little effect. The outrages go on the same as ever. The true remedy for the gross evils complained of is four-fold in its nature:

1. Protest from the people and the press; protests long, and loud, and deep.

2. Protests on the floor of Congress by our Representatives, and stern demands there for remedial legislation.

3. A stern demand upon the President of the United States for the removal of bad Revenue officers, and the supplying of their places with men who are neither brutes nor bullies.

4. The persistent, unwavering determination on the part of our State courts to catch and punish every Revenue officer who goes beyond the line of his official duties to trespass upon the rights of North Carolina citizens, or to violate North Carolina law.

Let the remedy be applied in this four-fold way, and the tyrannical and bloody proceedings of Marshal Douglass' gang of roughs will be stopped.—*Ral. News.*

THE COTTON CROP.—From a recent examination of the condition of the cotton crop, there is an increase of 4 per cent. on the acreage of last year, giving a total in excess of 12,000,000 acres.

In all the Southern States the crop has suffered from unfavorable weather and insects, and is from two to three weeks later than usual.

The Eastern War.

THE ATTACK ON KARS—THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Boghas via Erzeroum, says the Russians made a determined attack on Kars. The fighting lasted during Saturday, Sunday and Monday.—The Muscovite troops were repulsed with great slaughter.

DETERMINED FIGHTING—GREAT SLAUGHTER—THE TURKS REINFORCED.

LONDON, June 15.—Every effort has been made to obtain details regarding the great battle in progress before Kars. The battle was begun on Saturday last by a determined attack of the Russians. The conflict was renewed at daylight Sunday, the Russians having effected a lodgment in one of the outer earthworks on the previous night. The Russians are reported to have held their ground during the whole of Monday night. On Tuesday the Turks began the fight, assuming the offensive by making a most desperate sortie. The Turks succeeded in surprising the Russians by a flank movement.

The slaughter that followed was very great. The last action of the Russian gunners was to spike the few Turkish field pieces which they had captured in the redoubt. Retreat had meanwhile become utterly impossible, and as the result, nearly every gunner's corpse was found near the gun he had served. The Turks again assumed the offensive, and sallied out to attack the main body of the Russians in the open ground.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Muktar Pasha has been reinforced by twenty battalions from Trebizend.

VIENNA, June 18.—Nicsics was revictualed after tremendous slaughter. Great inundations of the Don and Dnieper are reported from Russia.

LONDON, June 18.—Special dispatches from Paris agree that Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was the most violent ever witnessed.

The *Times'* correspondent says it extended over five hours and a half, and during that long time there was one prolonged roar of vociferations. At one time, when M. Gambetta said that the power was in suspicious hands, the Minister of Public Works sprang into a threatening air towards the tribune and members of the right and left dashed forward, and the ushers had to separate the hostile armies. It really seemed as if there would be hand to hand fight. All indistinctively waited for the reports of revolvers.

A cable special to the New York *Herald* reports a terrible fight between the Turks and Montegrins. The Saturdry and Friday may refer to week before last. The cable says the advance of [illegible] Podgoritza on the Albanian road has been carefully watched by the Montenegrin spies, and every precaution has been taken in felecting suitable points at which to receive the invading party. The Turks moved forward to Spuz, reaching that place Friday night and encamping, on Saturday morning at day light, the advance into Montenegro began. The Turkish force numbered 10,000 men, under the command of Ali Saib. The Montenegrins had taken up their station at Plana, 3,000 strong.—About 10 o'clock the Turkish advance came up with the Montenegrin's pickets, who fell back to the main body. An hour later, fourteen battalions of Ali Saib came up, and without halting attacked the Montenegrin's position. During the eight hours following the engagement before the defile, and fighting during retreat, four determined attacks were made by the Turks, which in each instance was repulsed by the Montenegrins. Bosnia Pretovich had thrown up two rows of entrenchments and behind these ramparts the Montenegrins fought with a safe retreat into wooded hills, always open behind them.—The third advance of the Turks was made with 8 battalions, led by Ali Saib in person. Flushed with three victories, the Montenegrins saw that their enemies came up to the attack with little heart, therefore they refrained from firing until they were within 200 yards, and then poured a terrible volley into the enemy's front, as a small body of Montenegrin horsemen dashed out from either side, and fell upon their flank. At first the flanks wavered, but rapidly changing their front, killed many of the attacking party. The centre came up without halting until it received several volleys, then through some mistake, order, or because of disinclination to advance, the Turks halted. Then the Montenegrins sprang over the parapet of their entrenchments, and attacked the column with bayonets. The Turks broke, but were partially rallied by Ali Saib, and fell back about two miles in tolerable shape to an open piece of county. Meanwhile the Montenegrins had reformed and pursued the Turks. The retreat soon became a route and the Montenegrin horsemen pursued the Turks to Spuz. The Turkish dead at Plana, along the road, certainly equalled two thousand men, besides many wounded and a few prisoners.

LATER WAR NEWS.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphs that advices from Russian headquarters in Armenia, reports that the garrison of Kars have made another desperate sortie. The Russian left wing under Gen. Heinman repulsed the attack, and inflicted severe losses on the Turks. The Russian cavalry at Kugala, succeeded in turning the Turkish flank and rear by a bold movement. The fighting was very brisk, and the Turks lost 200 men. The Russians only 117.

A correspondent at Athens telegraphs an explanation of the defeat of the Circassians at Binkli Ahmed. The Circassians in the Turkish army became mutinous, owing to inaction, and demanded to be led against the enemy. Moussa Pasha, their leader, applied to Mukhtar Pasha to be allowed to bring to the Relief of Kars. Permission was granted, and Moussa Pasha with 1,500 men started for Kars, and reached the village of Binkli Ahmed, halted on the plain of Kars, encamped there for the night. The Russians observed their movements, and coming upon them suddenly, surrounded the village, and took the Circassians by surprise. The Circassians had scarcely time to form, but made a desperate resistance. They fought singly or in groups, and the fighting was almost entirely hand to hand. 1,100 Circassians ware killed and the rest either dispersed or taken prisoners. Moussa Pasha is supposed to have escaped.

Hundreds of the Turkish soldiers are deserting, owing to the ill provided condition of the army. Their condition is growing daily worse. They are poorly clothed and fed, and are in want of almost every necessary of life.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the Turks have suffered a severe defeat before Kars. The Turks try to conceal the truth about their reverses in Asia.

Mukhtar Pasha had established a portion of his forces near the Phasis, between Kars and Ezeroum, with the object of covering his communication with the latter city. This force had taken the precaution to erect earthworks, and considered themselves safe. On Thursday last, the Russians unexpectedly appeared in force, and began a vigorous attack. The Turks repulsed the attacking columns several times only giving way when driven from their positions by superior numbers. The battle continued till nightfall, the advantage resting with the Russians. Several redoubts had been captured and held. At daybreak the battle was renewed and continued through the day. The Turks were driven from all their positions by the Russian assaults. The heavy losses sustained by the Turks bear witness to the obstinacy of their defence. The loss of this position is very serious for Mukhtar Pasha's army, as the Russian force now directly threatens his communication with Ezeroum.

RAGUSA, June 10.—Suleiman Pasha has left Nicsics and entered Montenegro, to effect a junction with the Albanian dominion. The Montenegrins have abandoned the Duga Pass.

Lieutenant General Mehemet Ali has resumed the offensive.

The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Seventy thousand Turks are now operating against them.

From the Charlotte Observer.

JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION AS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURT.—Inasmuch as there is much difference of opinion in regard to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in certain cases, the following will probably throw some light on the subject:

In the case of the United States vs. Blyews reported in 13 Wallace U. S. Reports p, 585, Judge Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, who is pre-eminently the greatest lawyer of this country, in discussing the question of a removal of an indictment for murder (Rav's case exactly) from the State Court of Kentucky to the Circuit Courts of the United States, uses this pungent and forcible language. We quote from the report of the case:

"Judge Black, after remarking that this "*murder* was committed on the soil of "Kentucky and within *her* limits; that it "was an insult to *her* dignity and an out-"rage on the peace of a community which, "by the organic law of the land, was plac-"ed under *her* sole protection; that *her* "laws were offended by it, and that none "but *she* had a right to enter into judg-"ment with the perpetrators of it; that "no other State sovereignty, prince or "potentate on earth had made or could "make any law which would punish *that "offence at that place*; that the United "States had never pretented that a mur-"der within the limits of a State was an "offence against *them* and that it was no "more an offence against the United States "than it was against the Republic of "France or the Empire of Germany; "contended that the Circuit Court had no "jurisdiction, because; *whether the act of "Congress did or did not embrace this case, "it was a sheer flat breach of the Constitu-"tion.*"

A Strong Band of Horse Thieves.

ARRESTS BY A MISSOURI VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—A REVIVAL PREACHER A MEMBER OF THE GANG.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—A few days ago a man named William Twedall was arrested at Kirksville, Mo., by a vigilance committee, on suspicion of being a professional horse-thief, and being in evident danger of his life, he made a confession to the vigilants, which reveals the existence of one of the most formidable gangs of horse-thieves ever organized in the West. It appears that the band was organized two years ago, with various headquarters in Missouri and Illinois, the principal ones being Quincy, Kansas City, Kirksville, Havana and Rushville. Stolen property was carried from one of these points to another with such celerity as to baffle pursuers. The operations of the gang extended entirely across Missouri and Illinois. Twedall's confession involves several persons of previous good reputation, and one, a preacher, named Lowe, who recently got up a revival meeting at Havana, Ill., to enable his associates to steal the horses in the neighborhood.—Lowe has been arrested, and is in jail at Havana, and confined with him is a man named Richmond, a person of reputed piety. The band is said to number forty members, and their crimes include horse-stealing, robbery, forgery and murder.—Officers are in possession of many names, and numerous arrests are expected to follow at once.

No Opium, Morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of Children Teething, etc. Price 25 cents.

Postmaster General Key gives a very satisfactory account of his visit South and of his intercourse with the business men and citizens. He says the general sentiment of the South is one of appreciation of the President's policy, and that occasional acts of violence are the work of lawless men who do not represent the better sentiment, just like it is at the North.

On the other hand, Judge Waite, who recently held court in South Carolina and this State, is said to complain of social ostracism, and he thinks some of the Ellenton prisoners were guilty and ought to have been convicted.

MILLERS' CONVENTION.—The Convention of the National Millers' Association assembled in Buffalo, New York, on the 15th, and among other business adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to take into consideration the subject of establishing, under the patronage and guidance of the Millers' National Association, a school or college for instructing and educating millers, the plan to be reported at the next regular meeting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO'S ORGANS 7¼-octavo, fine ROSEWOOD (not used over six months,) only $130; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains.—Nearly new, 2 stops, $45; 5 stops $50; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops, $60; 9 stops, $65; 12 stops, $55 to $75. Rare opportunities. New organs at wholesale. Beare imitations. Best offer ever made. READ. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1858. AGENTS WANTED. Discounts to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address DANIEL F. BEATY. Washington, New Jersey.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE HEALTHIEST OF US ARE LIABLE to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to out rage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Drunkard Stop!

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient.—Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT,

permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggists for it. Address BEERS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

25 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

CHOICE SUMMER READING!

PRIME'S UNDER THE TREES. $2 00.

HAWTHORNE'S TALES, $1 50.

BRIC-ABRAC, $1 50.

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FROM JEST TO EARNEST, $1 50.

LAY SERMONS, Graybeard, $1 75.

PRIME'S EUROPE AND THE EAST. Two Volumes, $3 00.

W. C. PRIME'S HOLY CROSS, $1 00

BRITISH POETS, from 25 cts to $1 50.

CYCLOPEDIA OF FEMALE POETS, $5

DICKEN'S BEST THOUGHTS, $5.

FARM BALLADS, $2.

SHEPHERD LADY, $4.

SWISS PICTURES, $3 50.

WATER LILIES, $1 50.

THE SEA. $3.

WORLD AT HOME, $3.

ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG $2.

BARNUM'S LION JACK, $1 50.

MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. $2 50.

The above books are selections from our stock of Miscellaneous Books. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. We have a fine lot of

JUVENILE BOOKS,

Cloth and Paper bound NOVELS, and numerous books of every grade and style, to suit all tastes.

FANCY ARTICLES,

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NEW STYLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, from 40 cents to $2 50.

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IT CONTAINS KNIFE, PEN, PENCIL AND RUBBER, being useful, economical, portable and ornamental.

It is an article every man needs and should have

ONLY 25 CENTS.

April 5, 1877. at the BOOK STORE.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	9 to 12
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 15
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	80 to 90
Wheat,	$1 50 to 0 00
Oats,	50 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	4 00 to 4 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 50
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 175
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	8 00 to 9 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 15 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Fine,	12 00 to 15 00
Medium wrappers,	8 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	15 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS:	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF:	
Common	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
wrappers, good	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" Extra	45 00 to 60 00

RICHMOND.—Tobacco, lugs, 1 50 a 7 50; Leaf, 5 00 a 14 00. Wheat, 0 00 a 1 60; the very best, 1 65 a 1 70; Corn, 65 a 66.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 7.—Bacon, 10 a 11; flour, 8¼ a 0 00; wheat, $2 00; corn, 85; oats, 60; lard, 12; whisky, rye, 2 50, corn, 2 00; apple brandy, 2 25.

CHARLOTTE, June 15.—Corn, 80 a 85; Oats, 50 a 00; flour, 4 00 a 4 50 per sack; whiskey, $1 40; brandy, $1 75 2 00; bacon, 10 a 10½.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Flour and Wheat dull, at old figures. Corn, 57 a 59. Gold $105.

BALTIMORE.—June 18.—Flour $5 75 a 6 00. Wheat $1 70 a 1 80, Corn 59 a 60.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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The Carolina Farmer.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RESUME THE publication of the CAROLINA FARMER on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, with Mr. HAMILTON McMILLAN as Associate Editor.

The FARMER will be issued monthly in magazine form, with handsome cover, and will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter, adapted to the wants of the Farmers and Planters of the two Carolinas. The typographic excellence which formerly distinguished it will be fully maintained.

Terms of subscription: One year, $1.50; 6 months, $1.00; 3 months, 50 cents. There will be no club rates. Subscriptions payable on receipt of first number. The old friends of the FARMER are requested to send in their names. WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C.

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WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
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PEAR TREES,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE
Trees, of the most improved varieties.
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CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

Jan. 25, 1877.-4.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., during the week.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6:15, a. m.—due every day, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown.—Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Danville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. and every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. C. A. FOGLE, N. G.
ED. FOLY, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe. C. A. FOGLE, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, C. C.
IXO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 289, A. F. & A. M.

Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows) 1st Thursday night in each month.
E. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SALEM AND WINSTON!—Under authority of the Commissioners of Salem a Public Meeting will be held in the Public Square in Salem, on this evening (Thursday) to devise some suitable means of celebrating the approaching 4th of July. Everybody is invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. A. FOGLE, *Mayor*.

SALEM is given up to be one of the best shaded towns in the State.

MR. HENRY FRIES, JR., returned home last week from Davidson College.

THERMOMETERS nearly reached a hundred Monday.

JOHN WIMMER, JR., left for Annapolis on Monday evening's train.

THE WATER-MELON CROP promises to be good, from present indications.

OUR FIRE COMPANY complain of the shortness of their hose.

NEW HAY is coming into town in large quantities.

BEANS, first of the season, appear upon the table.

THE wheat fields are lively with busy harvesters.

BOYS! is "old tip" still in existence? Rig up and bring him out on the coming 4th of July.

FUN.—Some fun is experienced in the breaking in of the mustangs to harness.

JUNE APPLES, to the delight of druggists, find ready sale at 50 cents per bushel.

ICE COOL-SODA and Salem's noted ice-cream find ready sale these hot days.

EGGS.—One of our citizens brags of a hen that lays eggs with double yolks.

THE SEASON for begging cabbage plants has arrived and many indulge.

BEAUTIFUL hanging baskets, overrun with rare creepers, adorn many front piazzas.

CHEESEBORO was released from imprisonment Monday, by a compromise of his case.

LAMPS, in some portions of town, were extinguished rather early on Thursday night of last week.

THE recent change of Rail Road schedule is a great convenience to Hotel keepers and Postmasters. *We* don't like it!

DIED.—Mr. JAMES C. WEBB, a well known citizen of Winston died on June 7th, aged about 48 years.

DAVIE COUNTY is still alive to the Rail Road question. 'Perseverance leads to victory' seemeth to be the motto.

MARBLES.—The average youth now appears, marble sack in hand, drawing his ring and marks taw upon the shady side of the street.

WATCH.—By strict vigilance at the Mineral Spring, liberal contributions to the town treasury might be obtained.

THE WARM WEATHER draws the clerks from out their winter quarters and elevates them upon the pavement goods boxes.

DEW BERRIES and Cherries flood our market. All find sale as venders return home with empty vessels.

MONDAY was the last day of grace for taxlisters. All delinquents may seek consolation in the payment of double tax.

TO-DAY, Thursday, is the longest day of the year. Day's length 14 hours and 26 minutes. Weather very oppressive.

MESSRS. LEECH AND GODFREY, proprietors of a bakery in Winston, will remove to the Mt. Airy White Sulphur Springs this summer.

THE WILLOW BASKET manufacturer informs us that trade is good. Glad to note the patronage given to home enterprises.

FIRST FOG of the season, Saturday night.

TRIMMED.—Some of the Public Square trees have been trimmed slightly; was it for the sake of convenience or improvement?

RIPE CURRANTS and Raspberries in abundance. Used extensively for pies and jelly. Vinegar made of the former, with addition of sugar, makes a very pleasant drink.

FRUIT in abundance, cereal outlook promising, and the only and most important article that at present is scarce is *money*. All complain.

THE FARMERS are beginning to favor a no fence law, petitions for which will no doubt be sent to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

THE FARMERS in this section we are pleased to see, begin to realize the true merit of mowers and reapers. More are used this year than ever before.

THE REMAINS of a dead person are not allowed passage upon trains without a certificate from a physician, or the cause of death known to the employees as not being a contagious disease.

DISAPPOINTED.—That individual who visited Brushy Fork with intent of fishing, the other night, was sadly disappointed when arriving at the pond to find that the water had been drawn off.

A RECEIPT was shown us by a free indulger recently, for the manufacture of home made bitters, viz: "To one gallon of whiskey, add a flint rock, size of a marble." Next!

THESE moonlight nights afford the lamplighters a short vacation. Don't be too ready to indulge ye light dispensers, as for several cloudy nights in the moon's first quarter it was pitchy dark.

A MAN'S HAT was taken for a bee-hive on one of the back streets the other day, by a swarm of these insects. The man became frightened and struck a bee-line for home, at the rate of 10 miles an hour, which he safely reached, but minus a hat.

IF THAT CAT, which nightly extends as an invitation to "come over into her yard" does not cease pleading, we'll certainly go, double-barreled shot gun in hand, and sever the ties of annoying friendship one of these nights.

A STREET SPRINKLER would add much to the comfort of town these warm days. The expense is small and many would no doubt contribute liberally. Let's have one?

CERTAIN PERSONS, not desirous of presenting to public view and criticism, loving epistles, should be more careful in future how they carry them, as sometimes, unconsciously, they drop from their pockets.

NEW POST OFFICES have been established at Florence, Davie County, J. A Shuke, P. M.—Lone Wood, Yadkin County, A. Marshall, P. M. The post office at Sedge Garden in this County has been re-opened at T. W. Grubb's store.

MR. S. E. ALLEN, of the Winston Hardware Store, has ornamented the north side of his store with a mammoth sign. It was designed and executed by Mr. J. G. Kerner, being a fair specimen of this well known painter's skill.

HON. LEWIS HANES.—We met Hon. Lewis Hanes on our streets last week and although yet somewhat lame from the cut received, we are pleased to state he is still improving.

EVENING GUNS are fired at night hawks by amateur sportsmen. If fired within corporate limits, fines will be collected by the town constable.

COMMUNION SERVICES are held at the Presbyterian Church, quarterly. In the afternoon of the communion Sabbath's a meeting for the children is held, very interesting lectures being delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnson.—The meetings are well attended.

THE 4TH OF JULY, is only two weeks distant. A rumor of another fantastic parade is spoken of, but nothing definite so far as we can learn. The Mayor has appointed a meeting to be held in the Square, Thursday night. All are invited. See notice elsewhere.

BESIDES the well shaded sidewalks and streets of Salem, the numerous springs, freestone and mineral, which abound within an evening's walk or drive from any portion of Main street, make our town as pleasant a summer resort as can be found this side the mountains.

GOOD VINEGAR is always in demand at home and abroad, the *best and most reliable* can only be made of pure cider. The plentiful supply of fruit this season, should stimulate our farmers to make a good supply of this much used article.

Our experience is that *cider* makes the best, while others seem to think that "watered pummice" after being pressed, will ferment sooner, and make just as good Vinegar. This industry might be made profitable by shipping to a distance. Who will make and ship the first barrel of "Salem Vinegar."

PICNIC.—This recreation has made its regular summer appearance here, and will doubtless soon become epidemic. The symptoms are generally mild in the outset, but we will bet our old office slippers that "Wesley's" Pond thinks if the one on Tuesday is a sample, what will the next one be. Treatment: One dose of Matrimony, once in a lifetime, to be taken as often as required!

MORE RAIDS.—We learn that a party of Revenue officials made a raid into a portion of Yadkin county, heretofore visited, a few days since, which resulted in the destruction of a number of stills and a lot of crooked whiskey.

It is said that four almost new stills belonging to one man were cut up in such a manner as to render them useless.

PUBBIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The Public Examination will take place in the Court-house on the 2nd Thursday (9th) in August. Teachers who wish to be privately examined can meet Mr. Everett, the County Examiner, at Salem Public School House, for several weeks, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., commencing on next Tuesday, 26th inst.

DIED,—In Winston, on Sunday, the 17th inst., Mr. JAMES HEINEMAN, aged about 35 years. The peculiar ceremonies of the Jewish Church were held over his remains. His body was sent to Charlotte for interment. The Winston and Salem Lodges of A. F. & A. M., together with many citizens, escorted the remains through Winston and Salem. Mr. HEINEMAN was a pleasant, agreeable and correct business man, and a very popular and useful citizen. His family have the sympathy of the entire community.

MR. E. STRUPE has received the bid for covering the tobacco factory of Messrs. Miller, Woodruff & Co., Winston.

AN APPLE of the Limbertwig species, was found in the cellar of Mrs. J. N. Blum, where it had been for the last two years in perfect state of preservation.

RUNAWAY.—On Monday morning last, about 9 o'clock, a pair of young mules attached to a buggy, in which was seated Mr. Levi Crews, took fright and ran down Main Street at a fearful rate. Mr. Crews wisely kept his seat, held the reins and finally succeeded in stopping them near Hart & Co.'s Store. In the operations of stopping two of the wheels were crushed. No damage to Mr. Crews' person or to the mules.

PERSONALS.—Mrs. T. R. PURNELL and children arrived at the Zevely homestead for the Summer.

Miss TENNIE KEEHLN, who has been teaching school in the neighborhood of Wake Forest, is at home for vacation.

Capt. HURT, of Fayetteville, is at the Salem Hotel, for the heated term.

Mr. JAMES D. GLENN and bride, of Rockingham, are at Salem Hotel.

Mr. HENRY WHEELER, in company with Mr. JAKE HESS, took their departure for Philadelphia, Wednesday, after a few weeks' sojourn in this vicinity.

AT the extra session of Board of County Commissioners last week, nothing of interest occurred in relation to the railroad tax except reports of former collectors.

Mr. A. Fogle was authorized to repair bridge across Walker's Creek, near the old Masten Pond.

Several County Claims were ordered to be paid.

The former order, releasing John A. Wolf and E. G. Anderson from poll tax for the years 1877–'78 on account of poverty and infirmity, was revoked.

The Board adjourned to meet again the 1st Monday in July.

K. OF. P.—Messrs. Ebert, Hamilton and Shultz, returned from the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Friday. Mr. Ebert was installed for ensuing term by the Grand Lodge, as Grand Vice Chancellor, Lodge No 18. Also one on a standing committee of 3, on correspondence. Mr. J. H. Shultz was appointed on a committee of 3, on finance and mileage, and Mr. Hamilton on a committee of 5, on appeals and grievances. The delegates from this place inform us that the meeting was best attended and most interesting of any previous assemblage of the Grand Lodge, and will long be remembered by attendant representatives.—The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Raleigh, on the 2nd Tuesday in February, 1878.

TRINITY COMMENCEMENT came off last week. The number of visitors present far exceeded previous years. Everything passed off pleasantly. The orations by the representatives of the various societies, were well chosen and delivered in good style. The graduating class was an honor to the college.

On Thursday many were disappointed by the non-appearance of Gov. Hampton, who, owing to press of official business, was prevented from being present.

Gov. Vance was present and he made ample amends for the disappointment. The Gov. was in his best humor, and made a number of happy hits. The address was necessarily short, as he came to introduce Gov. Hampton, and not to make a speech.

We wish Trinity College future prosperity and Dr. Craven a long and useful life.

The Salisbury Band furnished music for the occasion.

THE SECOND GRAND SOCIAL PARTY by Salem Cornet Band will be given at the Salem Hotel on the night of July the 4th. The first attempt by the band, was a succes in every respect, as those who were in attendance can fully testify. The second therefore, by united effort, will exceed it by far, both in pleasure and enjoyment, as no pains will be spared by the Cornets to make the occasion superior to any thing of the kind ever before given. Invitations will in a few days be liberally distributed among the fair daughters of Salem, Winston, and neighboring towns. Free admission will be granted to all ladies receiving invitations, and a moderate sum charged the gentleman. Those wishing invitations sent to ladies with special compliments will be favored by the committee: C. W. Vogler, F. C. Minung and G. H. Rights. Refreshments furnished gratuitously by the Band.

TINK WILLIAMS, the assistant mail and express deliverer, as he drives old "Joe" to and from the depot, whistling a snatch from some popular air, is given up to be the happiest and most contented aspiring youth in Salem. Isn't that so, Tink? "When your "triggers are set?"

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., at Friedberg, by Rev. D. Z. Smith, Mr. BENNET F. SWAIM to Mrs. SARAH SNIDER.

On the 12th inst., at Cascade, the residence of the bride's father, in Rockingham county, by Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. JAMES D. GLENN and Miss MARY BRODNAX, all of Rockingham.

STATEMENT OF FORSYTH COUNTY BONDS issued to pay subscription to N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.:

Bonds	$ 98,200 00
Forsyth County,	43,645 61
	$141,845 61
N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.,	$ 75,000 00
Discount,	36,344 49
Interest,	28,801 67
Expense,	461 25
Cash on hand,	237 20
	$141,845 61
Amount of Bonds out, July, 1872	$ 98,200 00
Interest on these to date,	39,280 00
Amount due,	137,480 00

The above is a tabular statement of the account between the Railroad and the county Treasurer as appears on the books of the latter, except the last two items, viz: Interest on bonds out to date, and amount due. These two items we add, and are only approximately true. One thing, however, we will say, the sum total yet due of $137,480, is not too large.—*Republican.*

For the Press.

FARMINGTON, N. C., June 15th, 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—Last Tuesday was a day long to be remembered by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. MATHEW FULFORD,—on that day, fifty years ago, they were married, and they celebrated their Golden Wedding. Fifty years!—A half century!—What changes in that time! There was only one person present at the Golden Wedding, who was at the marriage fifty years ago.

Mr. F., is our worthy County Treasurer, is in his 73rd year, a good farmer and a most excellent neighbor and citizen.

His most estimable wife, "AUNT EDNA," is known all over this county for the good table she sets, but on last Tuesday she excelled herself. It was indeed a splendid sight, as all will testify who were present. We did our best to keep the many good things from spoiling, but there was so much that we gave up in despair and quit. May they live many years to come to dispense their kind hospitality. F.

FOR THE PRESS.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT last, Miss EMMA KEY was tendered a complimentary ball, by the young men of Salem and Winston, which was one of the most delightful and really enjoyable occasions of the kind we have had the pleasure of participating in for many a day. Butner's Hall has seldom been filled with a more brilliant company; in fact, the only one ball similar, was the last Cornet Band Hop, which we are glad to know will be repeated on the 4th of July.

The ladies were very handsomely dressed and as lovely as our Salem girls and their *lady* visitors *always* are, while the gentlemen were as gallant as if each and every one were a Chevalier or Delaware Bayard. We cannot enter into a description of the costumes, although we are well aware many would like it, who were unable to attend. No comparison, either, can be made. Suffice it that *all* were charming.

As regards dancing, we must give the meed of praise to *her*, whose gliding steps and twinkling feet, made us fully realize "the poetry of motion. "*She* was bewitching and graceful as houris are.

Miss KEY's character is written on her face,—amiable and modest—and she received the compliments of the evening tendered in attentions, glances and words, with a gentle grace all her own, and that won for her the admiration and regard of all present.

The Committees having charge of the Hop deserve special credit, not only for admirable arrangements in general, but for the exceptionally elegant refreshments, which were under the supervision of that excellent caterer, Chas. Winkler. Excepting a descent to the floor *(which was waxed!)* on the part of two Committemen, the entire programme was filled up with easy and graceful enjoyment, and all retired as rosy morn came up to fill the vacancy caused by their retirement, with many regrets that time waits for no man.

AU REVIOR.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY Town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Dr. W. O. THOMPSON'S and CHAS. H. SMITH'S Drug Stores, Winston, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Printing Press for Sale.

A HALF MEDIUM GORDON SELF PILER, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE, as we have no use for it. Apply at BOOKSTORE.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

The largest stock of

LAMPS

I ever offered, Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C.,—No. 10.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business in the town of Salem, under the firm name of R. A. Wommack & Co., has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties.

R. A. Wommack having withdrawn from the firm, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Hart & Co.

All persons indebted to the firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., are respectfully solicited to come forward at once and settle their indebtedness.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after 30 days.

HART & CO.

May 25th, 1877.–22.

MOUNT AIRY White Sulphur Springs.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT will be open for the reception of visitors on the

10th OF JUNE.

Stages run through from Salem and Winston to the Springs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Board per Month,	$25 00
" " Week,	8 00
" " Day,	2 00

Children under twelve, and over two years old, and colored servants, half price.

Stage fare from Salem and Winston to the Springs, $4 00.

L. B. WALLER, MANAGER.

May 31st, 1877.–22.

THE NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

PRICES REDUCED!

Future CASH Prices Established.

No. 5, no cover,	Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover,	" 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers,	" 50 00

Extra Attachments Free!

A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted. May17,77

SOMETHING NEW!

"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.

As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer from this dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

POOR GOODS

ARE EXPENSIVE

AT ANY PRICE.

BEST GOODS

ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with
March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

The Fall Session of Davidson High School will open August 6th, 1877.

This School offers extra inducements to young men and ladies wishing a good classical education.

For particulars, address
J. F. BRINSON,
Abbott's Creek P. O.,
May 31st, 1877.–22. Davidson Co., N. C.

MRS. J. E. MICKEY has just received a New and Fashionable Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to hand a choice lot of

BLACK HERNANI,

both plain and fancy.

SUMMER CALICO, best quality,
WHITE PIQUE
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.

Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.

J. L. FULKERSON
Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the lands and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson County; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.
Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I am Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,

At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

CONDENSED TIME.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 10, 1876.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sunday at	7 30	p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " "	9 30	p m
Leave Greensboro, " "	9 00	a m
Arrive at Salem " "	11 00	a m

Richmond & Danville R. R. Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 36 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 37 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junction,	*7 06 p m	1 07 m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 1 connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western North Carolina; at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with the C. C. & A. R. R. for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 3 Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 32 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 30 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Dundee, (Va. Mid. June.)	10 34 a m	12 27 a m
Ar. Burkeville,	2 19 p m.	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 25 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 48 p m	7 41 a m

No. 2.—Connects at Burkeville with A. M. & O. R. R. for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C. & O. R. R. for Virginia Springs and the West.

No. 4.—Connects at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. for all Points North, East and West.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, Southwest, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Askansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

SHOE SHOP.

JOSEPH KNAUSS

IS prepared, at all times, to make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at his old stand, opposite the Salem Hotel.

☞ If absent from his shop, work left at the BOOKSTORE will receive prompt attention.

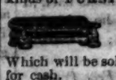
Feb. 22. 1877–8.

FURNITURE!

A. C. VOGLER,

SALEM, N. C.

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as



BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of th public to my assortment of

CHAIRS,

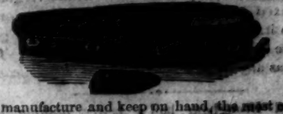
among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of

NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!



I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.

I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

JUST OPENED

At the Salem Bookstore, a supply of the latest styles paper in fine boxes. Among others may be found the elegant styles of—PANAMA, a walnut box with clasp.

WICKET, with plated ring on lid.

WELCOME, a fine box with handle.

BRILLIANT, neatly ornamented.

Also CUNARD, BOUQUET, VERNAL, VISTA, COMET, PHOTOGRAPH, SOROSIS, &c., &c.—all at reasonable prices.

Poetry.

"THE WATER MILL."

Listen to the water mill
All the livelong day—
How the clicking of the wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the field the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And a memory o'er my mind
As a spell is cast:
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

Summer winds revive no more
Leaves strewn over earth and main,
And the sickle ne'er can reap
The gathered grain again;
And the rippling stream flows on,
Tranquil, deep and still—
Never gliding back again
To the water mill.
Truly speaks the proverb old,
With a meaning vast:
"The mill will never grind
With the water that is past."

Take the lesson to yourself,
Loving heart and true;
Golden years are fleeting by;
Youth is passing, too.
Strive to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring you back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last—
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of thought and will;
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill;
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon your way,
All that you can call your own
Lies in *this*—to-day.
Power, intellect and health
May not always last—
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

Humorous.

A Lover's Quarrel.

They went to the fair the other night. On the way, she promised by all good and bad that she wouldn't dance with any man save her escort. This she fully resolved to do, but when the band began one of Strauss' waltzes, and a spruce young man sided up to her with a smile, and asked if he could have the pleasure of her company, she forgot her good resolution, and the next thing her escort saw was the light of his heart waltzing with the aforesaid young man.

This is what occurred on the way home:

"Thought you were not going to dance, Julia?"

"Well, I didn't intend to."

"But you did, didn't you?"

"Yes, I danced a little."

"Will you send backmy ring and letters to-morrow?"

"Yes, of course I will."

Here ensues a pause. The escort grits his teeth and hats his eyes. She bites her lips and feels like she had just lost a $1,000 bill. They reach the gate. He lingers, but hasn't anything to say.

"Won't you come in, Mr. Jones?"

"No, I believe I'll hurry home."

"When are you coming again?"

"Well, I din't reckon I'll come any more now.

"Why?"

"Because I don't think I ought to come now; besides, I'll be very busy next week."

She softens.

"I've got something good to tell you if you will come. Can't you come to-morrow night?"

"I'll see about it. If that fellow you danced with at the fair won't object, I may come."

"Pshaw! That was brother Tom."

He looks blank, but draws nearer. He takes her hand and tries hard for a word.

"Good-night, Mr. Jones."

"Good-night, Julia; you needn't send that ring back—I was only joking. Nothing on earth could separate us now."

He is happy.

"I was only joking, too, Mr. Jones—it was not my brother, only a friend—but you don't care?"

He releases his hold on her hand, and goes down the steps. He walks slow, looks back at the house, sees nothing. Then he whistles, cuts it short with a snap, and says:

"Ain't I a ding fool?"

—*Detroit Free Press.*

A negro preacher had elaborated a new theory of the Exodus, to-wit: that the Red Sea got frozen over, and so afforded the Israelites a safe passage; but, when Pharaoh, with his heavy iron chariots, attempted it, they broke through and were drowned. A brother rose and asked for an explanation of that point. "I'se been studyin' gografy, and de gografy say dat de very warm country—where dey have de tropics too hot for freezin.' De p'int to be 'splained is, 'bout breaking through de ice." The preacher straightened up and said: "Brudder, glad you axed dat question. It gives me 'easion to 'splain it. You see dat was a great while 'go—in de ole times 'fo dey had any gografy—'fo dar was any tropics."—*Springfield Republican.*

Lord Brougham had a better opinion of *Noah* Webster's work than would be inferred from the remark imputed to him by a friend who introduced *Daniel* Webster to him; for he wrote his opinion of the dictionary in these words: "A very valuable work: a necessity to all educated men." Such a man would hardly say that "Webster had ruined the English language."

A family at Clapham have a dog twenty-five years old. He was originally a hound, but he's stayed with them so long that they now call him a tarrier.

Farmer's Column.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Times are hard and will grow worse, so long as the farmers pursue the course they have in the past.

The farmer should first make a calculation what amount of provisions will be necessary for his farm. If not already prepared, prepare at once sufficient land to produce all the corn that may be necessary to make bread, to feed the horses, to make the bacon, &c., for the entire farm. Next is the wheat crop to be produced for the home supply. A very small percent of land properly plowed, subsoiled and manured, will make ten or twelve barrels of flour. But one farmer says I can't make corn, nor can I make wheat on my land, it is too poor. How did it become poor? was it not by robbing it every year of all that grew upon it, and by not paying the land for it, in manures of some kind? One of my good neighbor farmers asked me the other day, how did I improve my land so rapidly. In reply I told him what I propose to tell every one: It is done by a systematic course of farming. By deep turning of the soil, by subsoiling, and by sowing oats and peas on the land and turning the green crops under.

To prepare land for wheat next fall, first sow one and half bushels of oats to the acre, when they are about half ripe turn them under with a double plow, and sow about two bushels of peas per acre and harrow them in with a heavy harrow. They will grow and cover the land very soon and protect the land from the hot rays of the summer's sun. When the peas are in bloom, say in the last of September, turn them under with a double plow. If the peas are very rank it will be necessary to arrange a chain on the beam of the plow to pull the vines down so the plow will completely cover them.

If the land is not pretty good before this much has been done, it would be well to repeat this treatment another year, and then sow the land in wheat in the last of September or first of October. In this way the farmer will most always get a good crop and be well paid for his pains and labor. When the wheat has been cut remove it at once from the field, and sow the land in peas again and turn under in September or October as before

By the manufacture and use of such manure and compost, as an industrious farmer can make at home with his horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and fowls, a fine crop of wheat or corn can be produced on the land every year with wheat, and every second year of corn. The farm should be divided into four sections, one section for corn, one for small grain, one for cotton, and one in course of preparation.

I do not wish it understood that a farm must contain a thousand or more acres to be divided into four fields, but a farm of one hundred acres can be so treated or even fifty acres.

The thrifty farmer, one who has his plans well laid, never allows his field to grow up in weeds and grass. If plowed with a light turning plow twice or three times during the summer, the land will be much improved by it.—Any cleared land not in cultivation should be laid down in either oats or peas turned under. The difference between turning the land with or without oats or peas, is the difference in the value or cost of the seed, which at most could not exceed one dollar and fifty cents per acre. If it should be more convenient to sow the land in either peas or oats each time instead of oats and peas, the improvement will be very much the same. If in oats each time it will not be so good. If in peas each time the difference can be seen.

The general slip-shod manner of farming in the South has a tendency to impoverish the land and the farmer. If every farmer will manure more, and cultivate less land, they will find they will gradually make their condition better.

At present it would be a good rule to drop one-half the number of acres and spend all the labor and manure, &c., on the other half, which would produce more than the whole at less expense.

A FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP.—The California papers, which up to a few weeks ago were very gloomy over the wheat crop prospect in that State, are now indulging in their annual hurrah over the promise of a good yield. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st puts the gratifying statement thus:

"In all the important grain growing sections, except the Upper San Joaquin and Salinas valleys, the crops are up to the average. In that portion of San Joaquin valley within San Joaquin county the yield is almost equal to the crop of last year. From San Jose we learn that the wheat crop in the Santa Clara valley is fully two-thirds an average one. From all the counties in the valley of the Sacramento and in Northern California the reports tell us of yields up to or beyond the average of former years."

TO TAKE OUT GREASE.—Take equal parts of spirits amonia and alcohol to remove grease from fine fabrics. A bottle of this, with a glass stopper, should always be kept in the house.—If the article is course, one ounce of pulverized borax in a quart of boiling water may be used. If the fabric is soaked with grease a layer of brown paper on it, with a warm iron (the paper to be constantly changed) will draw it out by the process of ironing.

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March 15, 1877.

Youth's Department.

LAST WEEK and this the Youth's Column has been rather bare. This week we give the remaining answers. During the Fall and Winter months this department will be full and regular.

Answer to Double Acrostic Enigma:

WataugA
MilaM
RainboW
OsceolA
BoonD
BedfordD
IbervilleE
NuptiaL
SchuylkilL

SQUARE WORD.

BLUM
LONE
UNIT
METE

Mrs. E. J. Dillon answers the Enigma relative to the shortest verse in the Bible, "Jesus Wept." Also puzzle No. 2, "George Rights;" as did also Mr. Mickle, at Ebert's Store.

Answer to Problem No. 11.—The plank must be cut 5 feet and nearly onethird inch from wide end.

Answer to Problem No. 12.—$133.

Misses Sarah F. and A. S. McMickle answer correctly Square word in No. 22, Enigma No. 9 and Anagram, James Stuart.

Miss Elsie B. Orrell answers Enigma and Square Word in No. 23, and Puzzle No. 2.

SQUARE WORD:

REID
ELSE
ISLE
DEED

Master Dermot S. Butner, of Hope, Indiana, answers correctly Enigma No. 9, Square Word in No. 22, and Problem No. 10. We are pleased to hear of the popularity of the PRESS.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters:
My 1 is in Scotland not in Edinburgh,
My 2 is in Edinburgh not in Scotland,
My 3 is in Ocean not in Land,
My 4 is in Spain not in France,
My 5 is in France not in Spain,
My 6 is in London not in Paris,
My 7 is in Paris not in London,
My 8 is in Lassa not in Pekin.
My 9 is in Pekin not in Lassa,
My 10 is in Sea not in Ocean,
My 11 is in Constantinople not in Turkey,
My 12 is in Turkey not in Constantinople,
My 13 is in Europe not in Russia,
My 14 and 15 is in Russia not in Europe,
My whole is the name of an excellent Paper

ELSIE B. ORRELL.

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A Noted Divine says
They are worth their weight in gold.
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

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[SIGNED]
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Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

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